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Our National Defenses

(The following are extracts from an address by George Norlin, President of the University of Colorado, delivered at the Honors Convocation, University of Colorado, April 18, 1939. We give them to the readers of The Christian Statesman because they are prophetic of what has happened in recent days, and because they express the convictions of the editor of The Christian Statesman regarding America's failure to join the League of Nations, to stand for righteousness in international relationships, for law and order in a world in which international anarchy prevails, and because they express, more clearly than we would be able to express, the fundamental issues, the two opposing philosophies, which are struggling for supremacy in the war that is now being waged between Germany and Russia on the one hand and Great Britain and France on the other.—The Editor)

“**T**HERE has grown up in our country what I call a national myth. I do not know just why or how except that a prolonged debauch of dreams and emotions such as we gave ourselves over to during the war is inevitably followed by a depressing morning after—a period of disillusionment when it is only human to seek some scapegoat for the blasting of our hopes. At any rate there is a general attitude of mind to the effect that we were fooled into participation in the World War, that we were pushed into it by bankers and big business and by foreign propaganda and that we are never, never going to be fooled again.

“Well, let us never be fooled again, and let us not be fooled now. In fact we pushed ourselves into that war. And why? Because we felt that isolation from that conflict was unworthy of us; because we felt that the issue of that conflict was of profound concern to us; because we felt deeply that though in some respects the motives and aims of the combatants were mixed and confused, yet we had precious and vital interests in common with one side against the other; because we had been moved to indignation by the brutal invasion of a little country by a Great Power in violation of a solemn treaty; because we were more sensitive than we are now to the sinking of American ships by a foreign Power; and, above all, because we were lifted up on the wings of a high hope—the

great hope that if we threw into that war our power, our prestige, and our relative detachment from the quarrels of Europe we would be in a strong position to see to it that out of the ashes of that conflict there would grow some parliament of man, some world league, which could prevent such cataclysms in the future. It was, we thought, a war to end all war.

“Well, it did not turn out so. We were on the side of the victors, but we won nothing for which we fought. Why? Because of Clemenceau? Because of Lloyd George? Because Woodrow Wilson was a school-master unable to cope with Machiavellians? Or was it that we were unable to follow up our victory and reap its fruits because a minority in the Senate of the United States, hating the President and his initiative made it impossible for us to join with other nations in a league for peace?

“In fact, we fought and won and ran away. We left the League of Nations, the child begotten of American aspirations, a foundling upon the doorstep of Europe; we crawled into our own skins and condemned the nations across the Atlantic, outworn, impoverished, their wounds still raw and bleeding, their hearts torn by rancor and hate to “stew in their own juice”; and so we made the world safe, not for democracy, but for gangsterism.

“It is a marvel that the League of Nations, disowned by us, has lived as long as it has, without our support. Its member-

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Our National Defenses (Continued from first page)

ship has never given up the hope that we would somehow work with them, whether as members of the League or outside the League, in a collective effort to preserve civilization. And in that hope the League has kept alive, and in the dashing of that hope it has become for a time a ghost to haunt our dreams.

"Had we been willing to join with the nations of the League in putting an embargo upon exports without which Italy would have been helpless, we could have prevented the conquest of Ethiopia. The Italian invasion was a motor power invasion. Italy had no oil. But what did we do? We actually contributed to the joy ride of Mussolini by sending him trucks and oil and gasoline in plenty. In effect, we helped in the devastation of Ethiopia. Mussolini himself said as much in his speech to his Cabinet on March 3, 1936, when he expressed his gratitude to the United States for our non-cooperation with the League of Nations.

"Again we 'hamstrung' the power of the League in its attempt to prevent the rape of China by Japan. Read Mr. Henry L. Stimson's letter in the New York Times. He points out that the United States and Great Britain are furnishing most of the sinews of war to Japan, that cooperation between these two countries alone in withholding supplies would shortly bring Japan to a standstill, and that by refusing such cooperation, we of the United States, while sympathizing with China, are really aiding and abetting Japan. Mr. Stimson asks this question: 'Is the condition of our statesmanship so pitifully inadequate that we cannot devise the simple means of international cooperation which would stop our participation in their slaughter?'

"These words are not applicable to President Roosevelt and his able Secretary of State. President Roosevelt in his speech at Chicago, October 5, looking not only to Japan, but to the other great powers, Italy and Germany, which have made war violence the foundation of their foreign policy, said in effect in emphatic terms that the people of the United States no less than the other peoples were in great danger of being engulfed in the chaos of violence and brutality, and that our safety lay, not in aloofness, not in isolation, not in neutrality, but in active cooperation with other peace loving countries. . . . But the President had spoken from his heart without reckoning with Congress. Congress

was deluged with letters and telegrams against any form of international cooperation. The isolationists made a tremendous noise. Mr. Hull, of the Department of State, was forced into a public declaration that the policy of the United States was to travel its own road.

"Then came the shattering news from abroad. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had scuttled the League of Nations, dismissed Mr. Eden from the Foreign Office, and set out to make terms with the barbarism of Hitler and of Mussolini.

"Of course we were disappointed in the English Government. It is one thing for us to isolate ourselves from the English, and quite another thing for the English to isolate themselves from us. . . . We are reaping the fruits of our isolation, and they are not sweet but bitter and poisonous.

"Great Britain will discover, if it has not already been brought home to her by the forcible annexation of Austria by a power which one day guaranteed the independence of Austria and a few days afterward marched in triumph into her capital, that no terms can be made with those who make and break treaties without conscience and without honor, and that capitulation to the sworn enemies of democracy means the death of democracy in Europe. And we of the United States will discover (let us hope not too late) that unless we can help actively and positively to turn the course of history in the right direction, for our democracy, too, the pall bearers stand ready at the door.

Replying to Mr. Hoover's address to the American people following his return from Europe the keynote of which was that America "should mind her own business" President Norlin says, "What is our own business?" "A few years ago some sixty nations under the Pact of Paris, entered into solemn covenants with us to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. Is it none of our business that signatories to that treaty with us have renounced, not war but the renunciation of war? Again some years ago we initiated at Washington the Nine Power Treaty, under which nine world powers, including ourselves and Japan, pledged ourselves to respect the integrity and independence of China. What does that mean? In our Constitution there is a clause which provides that 'Treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land.' Are we, then, faithful to the supreme law of our land in keeping peace and friendly relations with a signatory to that treaty which is overrunning China with fire and

sword? Are treaties which we sign the supreme law of the land? Or, are they for us, too, scraps of paper?

"Our neutrality law is our 'mind your own business' law; it is what I call our dugout law. But in effect it aligns us with the strong against the weak, with aggressor nations against those who want to go their own way in peace. . . . Military invasion of our soil seems as yet a remote possibility. There is danger of another sort which is not remote. There is no quarantine (referring to President Roosevelt by which he called upon himself the wrath of the isolationists when he called for a quarantining of totalitarian powers) against ideas which are the more contagious the more they are diseased. They are not stopped by fortifications; they mock at armies and navies; they overleap the barriers of oceans; and they take possession of any soil where to use a medical term, there are no anti-bodies to resist them.

Opposing Philosophies in the Conflict Now On

This planet is now a great battleground in which two sets of ideas—two philosophies are struggling for supremacy. They are now in a colossal struggle such as the world has never before seen, and the issue of that conflict seems to be in some final sense fateful for mankind.

"What are these two philosophies?

"The one philosophy regards human beings as means to an end, as materials for exploitation. . . . Fascism is in reality the exploitation of human beings on a national scale. It has no regard whatever for human life as such, not even on behalf of its own subjects. They have no rights, not even the right to live. They have value only as they contribute to the power of the State. They are to all intents and purposes slaves whipped into step by a leader, alias a driver. The only freedom is the freedom of the State to work its own will and the will of the State is war. All the domestic regimentation of the people is for one end—the welding of every man, woman and child in the nation into a unified, smooth running, invincible machine of destruction—a machine which is beyond good and evil, which is a law unto itself, which is immoral and elemental, having no more conscience than an earthquake or a flood.

"This is one philosophy, one religion. What have we to oppose the advance of this colossal mob psychology? An idea, which is more or less

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"THE TRAIL OF THE TOTALITARIAN"

Reviewed by R. H. MARTIN

"The Trail of the Totalitarian" by Delber H. Elliott; 158 pages; published by Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan; price \$1.00.

This new book is all that its title suggests. It faces the issue of totalitarianism at a time when it is threatening our civilization. In the foreword the author says:

"Totalitarianism is streamlined autocracy.

"In centuries past the dictator's sphere was limited by crude weapons of warfare and restricted to his local realm. But the up-to-date models of today are equipped with all the deadly instruments of destruction that modern science can devise and their sphere of action reaches out to nations beyond the seas.

"If there is anywhere a way of life to be found for nations, there was never a more urgent time to find it than now. This volume is an attempt to read along the way a few signboards which point to the trail of civic hope and happiness and away from the trail that leads to danger and despair."

The totalitarian content is lucidly set forth at the outset. "By the totalitarian state we do not mean a state which exercises the power of life and death over its people. There are certain conditions under which any state has that right. It is not merely a state that claims the right to pass laws regulating the conduct of its citizens within certain bounds. Every

state has such a right. But what we mean is a state which claims the totality of man and undertakes to control every phase of his being and conduct in all spheres of his life. Whether this claim asserts itself under Fascism, Nazism, or Communism, it is the claim of one human being or of a group of human beings to manage, regulate, and control by force the lives and affairs of other human beings without asking their consent."

The trail of the dictator is followed from the Pharaohs of Egypt on down

through the pagan persecutions to the days of the Reformation. The sudden resurrection of this ancient evil is then carefully analyzed, describing the various names and forms under which it is now asserting itself. One chapter is devoted to the usurpation of totalitarianism by the church. "Totalitarianism is at its worst when a man or a group of men, acting under the impulse of religion, undertakes to enforce a creed by means of the sword."

"The trail of the popes and cardinals and archbishops of Rome from the Fifteenth to Seventeenth Centuries is not pleasant to follow. The papal sys-

The answer of Huss and Luther and Calvin and Knox was the same. We can give no other answer today.

The chapter on "Broken Cisterns" describes the many agencies of human expediency that have failed. Among them are the League of Nations and the World Court and the Peace Pact. While serving a worthy purpose, they, trusted to no power higher than the wisdom of man and have therefore failed to insure the peace of the world.

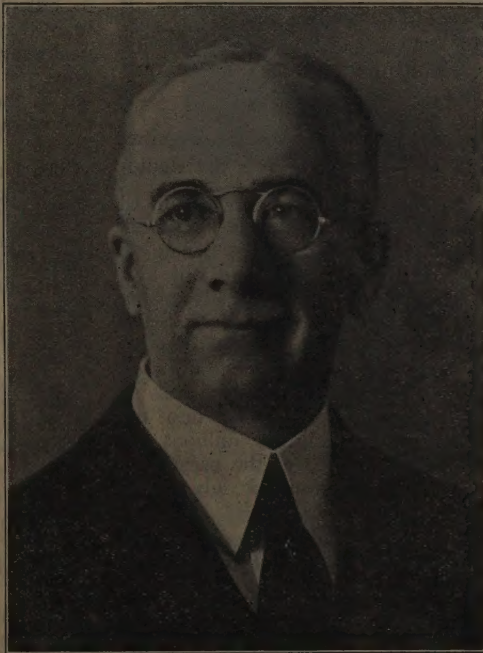
Perhaps the most telling chapters of Dr. Elliott's book is where he discusses the Birthright of Democracy and where Christian democracy has functioned most effectively in America.

The Christian Leader in its review of this book says: "Dr. Elliott discusses with clear insight the problems totalitarianism raises for the Christian. He points out danger signs in our own country that indicate its drift toward totalitarianism . . . It is an alarming contrast which he draws of how the early state documents of our nation acknowledged the sovereignty of God and invoked his guidance, but today have all but forgotten him. There is a revealing discussion as to whether our constitution, when literally interpreted, would (in the oath of allegiance) set itself above the individual conscience."

The closing chapters point the way back to a truly Christian democracy which is the only democracy that is safe for the world. The book closes with a sane discussion of the true relation between the church and the state with Christ the supreme sovereign over both.

The religious magazines which have reviewed this book thus far include the Christian Century; Christian Union Herald; Religious Telescope; Christian Leader; Covenanters Witness and the Religious Digest. The Religious Digest chose this book for extensive review in its September issue devoting 16 pages to a digest of its contents.

The author of this volume has a National Reform background and writes in keeping with National Reform principles. We are therefore glad to fill any orders for the book from our office, 605 Publication Building, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the publication cost of one dollar postpaid. It will be a worthy addition to any library.



DELBERT H. ELLIOTT, D.D.

tem claimed ecclesiastical supremacy over the whole church, throughout the whole world. It also claimed civil supremacy in all matters pertaining to the state. It asserted the right to dispose of crowns and kingdoms and to absolve subjects from their allegiance to the civil power. The pope or his emissaries could excommunicate, pronounce anathemas, grant indulgences and absolve people from their sins."

Christianity's answer to dictators has been the same in all ages. The answer to the early disciples was "We ought to obey God rather than men."

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gress of March 3, 1879.**THANKS TO OUR
CONTRIBUTORS**

The National Reform Association receives its financial support very largely in response to letters of appeal sent out from our office to those who have contributed to the Association through the years and to others whose names are sent to us by friends as interested in the work which our Association is doing. We wish through the columns of *The Christian Statesman* which is sent to all those who make a contribution of \$1.00 or more per year to the Association, to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to all who are supporting our work. It is the custom of our office to acknowledge all cash contributions received. It is not our custom to acknowledge contributions which come by check. This would entail some expense and a large amount of time. With our limited help, we have as much work at the office as we can possibly do without making individual acknowledgments of contributions received by check. We trust that our contributors will accept our thanks and our appreciation through the columns of *The Christian Statesman*. We deeply appreciate the loyalty of our many friends through these depression years. It is evident from many letters that we receive in connection with these contributions that real sacrifices are being made by many in their support given this cause. We deeply appreciate it.

Anti-Liquor Advertising Crusade

This Crusade sponsored by the National Temperance and Prohibition Council is making progress. Last spring hearings were held on Senator Edwin C. Johnson's bill, Senate Bill 517, to stop liquor advertising over the radio in interstate commerce, before the sub-committee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. This

committee reported favorably on the bill and the larger committee, which committee by majority vote reported the bill favorably to the Senate. In view of much pressing legislation before the Senate it was decided not to push for the passage of this bill at the last session of Congress but to defer efforts to have it voted upon until the opening of the next session of Congress in January, 1940, and to use the intervening time to secure the cooperation of the temperance forces of the country in communicating with the Senators from their state urging them to vote and work for the passage of this bill. The *Christian Statesman* therefore appeals to all of its readers in the various states to get into communication with their Senators and urge their support of this bill. Whenever possible they should be contacted personally but, of course, in most cases they will be communicated with by letter.

Reference is made below to Senator Johnson's address before the Senate on this bill.

**Senator Johnson's Address Against
Liquor Advertising over the Radio**

On August 3rd, Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, made a speech before the United States Senate in support of his bill, Senate Bill 517, to stop liquor and beer advertising over the radio. In this address Senator Johnson not only discussed the radio but other aspects of the question as well, particularly the unfairness of the liquor interests going into the homes of Americans, millions of whom are opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors, and advertising their products.

Arrangements have been made by which 100,000 copies of this address have been published and will be sent out largely by the 28 organization members of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council to carefully selected persons over the country with a view to creating an interest in Senator Johnson's bill and getting support on behalf of its passage when Congress convenes this coming January.

The National Reform Association has secured about 1,400 copies most of which will be sent under franked envelopes to readers of *The Christian Statesman* and contributors to the work of the National Reform Association. We wish those receiving a copy to know that they are coming to you from The National Reform Association and with its compliments. We trust all those receiving them will give the address a careful reading and cooperate heartily in securing the pass-

age of this bill by writing letters to the two Senators from their state urging them to work and vote for the bill's passage.

**Local Option Election on Retail
Liquor and Beer in Pennsylvania**

One of the reasons for delaying this issue of *The Christian Statesman* was in expectation of being able to include in it the results, authoritatively and in detail, of the local option election on liquor and beer at the September 12th Primary Election in Pennsylvania. We find this, however, impossible even at this late date. What is given below it should be understood is subject to revision when the official count has been made public. From the most authoritative sources available we give the following summary:

The Wets brought on an election in 150 places, petitioning for the return of both beer and liquor in practically every place, making 300 petitions for elections. They won in 35 out of the 300, 24 on beer and 11 on liquor—a ratio of one wet to nine dry.

The Drys filed 660 petitions on the two propositions and won 170 of these giving to the Drys a ratio of more than one to four. The Drys gained in this election in 34 of the 67 counties of the State and suffered losses in only four counties.

According to Mr. Reiter of the Public Relations Department of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, the net number of dry communities in Pennsylvania from former elections was 556. The net increase in dry communities resulting from this election is 90 so that there are now in Pennsylvania 646 dry communities. The new dry towns have 112 licenses which will terminate at their expiration.

We give the results in the following counties:

ALLEGHENY—Voted in 12 communities; Drys lost in 11 but won a notable victory in Mt. Lebanon Township on liquor but lost on beer.

ARMSTRONG—Voted in 6 communities; Drys won in 3; lost in 3.

BEAVER—Voted in 20 communities with a population of 53,000; Drys won in 8 and lost in 12.

BEDFORD—Voted in 14 communities—on beer in 7; Drys won in 4 lost in 3; on liquor in 11; Drys won in 6, lost in 5.

BUTLER—Voted in 15 communities—on beer in 13; Drys won in 6, lost in 7; on liquor in 10; Drys won in 3, lost in 7.

FAYETTE—Voted in 4 communities—Drys won in 3, lost in 1.

GREENE—Voted in 6 communities—on beer in 5; Drys won in 3, lost in 2; on liquor in 3; Drys won in 2, lost in 1.

LAWRENCE—Voted in 7 communities—on beer in 7; Drys won in 3, lost in 4; on liquor in 4; Drys won in 2, lost in 2.

MERCER—Voted in 29 communities—on beer in 25; Drys won 11, lost in 13; on liquor in 25; Drys won in 15, lost in 10.

SOMERSET—Voted in 13 communities—on beer in 11; Drys won 5, lost in 6; on liquor in 13; Drys won in 5, lost in 8.

VENANGO—Voted in 14 communities—on beer in 13; Drys won 2, lost 11; on liquor in 5, Drys won 0, lost in 5.

WESTMORELAND—Voted in 7 communities—on beer in 5; Drys won 0, lost in 5; on liquor in 5; Drys won 0, lost 0.

Our National Defenses

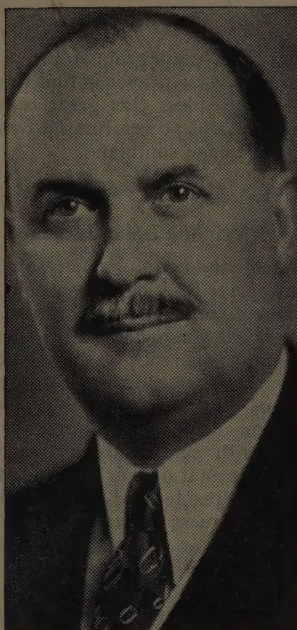
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our national faith, though it is not exclusively our own. . . . It is the simple and revolutionary idea, that man is not a means to an end, not something to be exploited by class or by State, whether for wealth or for war, but an end in himself: that the highest of values on this earth is the preciousness of human life; that the only morality, the only justice which is built upon a rock, is that which respects the sacredness of the human personality: that laws, and institutions and states are of his own making, and exist for him, not he for them, and that the first business of the State is to cherish and promote his individual freedom—to grow in peace into the full stature of his being. This idea we call Democracy. Just now it has its back to the wall. America's first line of defense is to make this principle so vital a thing in our national consciousness and so effective a thing in action that its destructive opposite can find no soil in which to root itself.

"Our second line of defense is to implement our national faith with adequate armaments so that we will be in a position to say in language that will be heard that any treaty, such as the Pact of Paris entered into under the authority of the United States, is the supreme law of the land and that behind it is not only our national honor but our national power.

"Who dares say that the great democratic powers, together with the

Death of Robert Wylie Redpath, D. D.



Secretary of the Association and also of the Board of Directors. He completed his work on earth in the very midtime of life and passed to his eternal reward July 10, 1939, following a few days illness in the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Redpath had an inherited interest in the National Reform Association and its work. He was the grandson of one of the charter members of the Association, the late Robert Newton Redpath, of Olathe, Kansas, a most intelligent and devoted national reformer. The father of Robert Wylie, who still survives him, is no less intelligent and scarcely less interested in the cause of National Reform. Thus the recently deceased was in a manner born to the maintenance of the principles of the Association and its work in general. Nor was there ever any doubt in his own mind as to their efficiency. He not only believed in them but advocated them in personal conversation, from the pulpit, and on the public platform.

With his aptitude for taking minutes, putting into brief and concise form the substance of motions passed, methodically arranging and keeping them for permanent use, he rendered a valuable service to our Board and the Association which it represents. His home-going is to us a reminder of the necessity of working while it is yet day, ere the night cometh when no man can work.

We desire to assure his beloved partner in life who may well be termed his "other self," his father and mother, brothers and sisters, as well as his bereft congregation and a host of friends that survive him of our prayerful interest and deepest sympathy in the loss they have sustained in their loved one's home-going. And for their comfort we would remind them that, "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away."

Once more the cause of National Reform has sustained a heavy loss in the death of the Reverend Robert Wylie Redpath, D.D., who for many years was closely identified with the work of the Association and held official positions both in the Association and on its Board of Directors. He is the third member of the Association's Board who has gone on to his eternal reward within the past two years. From his youth he was indoctrinated in the principles of National Reform and advocated them from his own pulpit and from the platform. He will be missed in our councils. At the meeting of the Board of Directors on September 25, 1939, the following minute regarding Dr. Redpath, prepared by Dr. J. S. Martin and Mr. J. S. Tibby, was adopted:

"Once more death has come suddenly and most unexpectedly to one of the members of our Board, this time in the person of the Rev. Robert Wylie Redpath, D.D., who for many years past had served in the capacity of

smaller nations which stand for peace cannot say with one mighty voice to the gangster nations, 'So far you shall go and no further?'

"There is, as far as I can see, but

one hope for world peace and for our own peace, and it is to join to the other like minded peoples the moral force, and the potential power of the strongest nation on this planet today."

Association Activities

SUMMER CONFERENCES

Montreat, North Carolina

The National Reform Association conducted its fourth Christian Citizenship Conference at Montreat on Friday, July 21st to Monday, July 24th. This year we had only two speakers, Dr. John Coleman, Ph.D., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, and Dr. R. H. Martin, President of The National Reform Association. On Friday morning Dr. Martin spoke on "The Challenge of the Liquor Situation" following which he spoke briefly on "The National Crusade to Stop Liquor Advertising" and conducted a forum on this subject. The audience while not large was representative, W.C.T.U. and other temperance leaders from many states being present. In the evening he spoke on "America's Responsibility in the Present World Situation" maintaining that America ought to participate in world affairs and stand for righteousness in international relations and for law and order amid the anarchy that prevails among so many nations of the earth today. Apparently the audience was in accord with his presentation of the subject. On account of having to speak at Winona Lake on the following Sabbath, Dr. Martin left Montreat immediately following his evening message and left Dr. Coleman in charge. He gave the remaining five messages.

On Saturday morning he gave an informing and appealing message on "How the Sabbath Must Be Saved." On Sabbath Dr. Coleman was the guest preacher at Montreat and spoke at the morning service to an audience of 1,800 on the subject, "He (Jesus) Holdeth the Universe Together." In the evening he spoke on the subject, "The Need of Christian Higher Education for National Leadership", and gave the closing address on Monday morning on the place of the oath in American life under the title, "I Do Solemnly Swear." Dr. Coleman's messages throughout were listened to with interest and approval.

We appreciate the interest, the co-operation, and the cordiality with which our Association and its representatives have been received at Montreat for the past four summers and trust that the way will be open in the future for our Association's representatives to give National Reform messages to the representative audi-

ences that gather at Montreat each summer. Our prayer is that the Lord will richly bless this great center of influence and power for the Kingdom of God in the southland.

Winona Lake, Indiana

Each summer for many years almost as far back as we are able to remember The National Reform Association has conducted a Christian Citizenship Conference at this great mid-west assembly. This year our conference began on Sabbath, July 23rd and concluded on Thursday, July 27th, with two addresses each day making a total of ten. On Sabbath Dr. Martin, President of the Association, was the guest preacher at Winona and spoke at the morning worship service on "What Jesus Christ Came to the Earth to Do." In the evening the emphasis was placed on the mission of Christ to regenerate and reconstruct not only individual life but also the organized institutional life of the world. In the evening at the hill-side service he spoke on the subject, "The Christ Who Came to the Earth." In this message he stressed the greatness and power of Christ, his ability not only to rebuild individual lives but to rebuild the whole order of human society according to the will of God so that one day on this earth the will of God should be done as it is now done in Heaven and Jesus in actual fact shall not only reign over individual lives but over all the organized life of the world.

On Monday morning he discussed "America's World Responsibility". On the following day he discussed the Anti-Liquor Advertising Crusade sponsored by the National Temperance and Prohibition Council.

Another speaker was Rev. Frank J. Niles, D.D., General Secretary, the Lord's Day Alliance of Indiana, who gave a very able address on "The Christian Sabbath—America's Greatest Institution and Its Present Peril." Honorable Alonzo E. Wilson of the American Business Men's Research Foundation, Chicago, gave two very able and practical messages on the liquor situation under the following titles: "What Is the Liquor Problem?" and "How Shall We Solve the Liquor Question and What is Being Done About It?"

Rev. D. H. Elliott, D.D., Pastor of

the Central-Pittsburgh Reformed Presbyterian Church and a member of the Board of Directors of The National Reform Association, gave three addresses on the general subject of Tolatitarianism. Dr. Elliott is the author of a book just published, "The Trail of the Totalitarian," which is reviewed in this issue of The Christian Statesman. His addresses, "The Rise of the Totalitarian," "Christianity's Answer to Dictators," and "The Return to a Safe Democracy," were most informing and interesting as evidenced by the response of the audience.

The conference throughout was one of the most interesting and helpful held in years.

"The National Reform Association is deeply indebted to the speakers at the above conferences. In every case their services were donated, the Association being able to meet only their expenses.

Bible Conferences

On the evening of August 17th on invitation of Dr. Biederwolf, Dr. Martin spoke at the Winona Lake Bible Conference to an audience of one thousand on the subject, "The Challenge of Jesus to Religious Leaders to Recover His Day." His message was an appeal to Christian ministers and other religious leaders to follow Jesus Christ in the recovery of his day from the forces that are breaking it down as a sacred day and giving it over for commercial purposes and selfish secular pleasures, an appeal for ministers and other religious leaders to give the Sabbath a place of major importance in the educational program of their churches as the basic need in Sabbath recovery. From responses following his message it is evident that his message struck home, some ministers declaring that henceforth they expected to preach frequently on this subject.

For the first time representatives of The National Reform Association were on the Massanetta Springs Bible Conference at Staunton, Virginia. On Saturday evening, August 19th, Dr. John Coleman and Dr. Martin spoke, the former discussing the subject, "Window Shopping for World Peace," and the latter, the same subject he had discussed at Winona two evenings before. On Sabbath, August 20th, Dr. Martin spoke on "Jesus and the Present World Situation" and Dr. Coleman discussed the same subject on which he had spoken at Montreat, namely, "He Holdeth the Universe Together."

On Saturday evening and Sabbath afternoon the audiences number about 300. We were at the disadvantage at both sessions of speaking following programs in which prominent speakers participated. On Saturday evening Dr. Robert E. Speer spoke from seven to eight o'clock following which there was a worship service of fifteen minutes after which the Association's representatives spoke. On Sabbath morning the service began at nine o'clock and continued until after one—Sabbath School, nine to ten, a service lasting from ten to twelve with Dr. Evans as the preacher and from twelve to one with Dr. Speer as preacher. Intermission for dinner after which 300 people gathered on a hot Sabbath afternoon to hear the representatives of The National Reform Association. So far as we were able to learn, our messages were received with interest and approval.

County Liquor Leaflets

The county liquor leaflets which our Association has been publishing have created a wide interest and made a deep impression on public opinion wherever they have been circulated. Since the last issue of The Statesman in June we have published leaflets in quantities of 7,000 to 15,000 for 6 counties as follows: Bedford 7,000 copies; Butler 15,000 copies; Lawrence 10,000 copies; Mercer 10,000 copies; Somerset 10,000 copies; Venango 10,000 copies. In June we published 10,000 copies of the Philadelphia liquor leaflet for which there was so great a demand that we had to publish 5,000 more copies.

This leaflet has created a great interest among outstanding church leaders in Philadelphia. We have contacted more than a score of these leaders among whom are Dr. Daniel Poling, Pastor of the Baptist Temple and leader of the Christian Endeavor movement of the world. Dr. Poling says that Philadelphia ought to be sowed knee deep with these leaflets, that the different denominations should secure sufficient quantities of them to supply their entire constituency and that Christian business men of means would do well to furnish the means to provide for their even wider circulation. We are hoping to arrange for the publication of hundreds of thousands of copies of these leaflets to be distributed on Temperance Sabbath, October 29th.

Mrs. Ella B. Black, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania on August 15th, 1939, wrote the President of The

National Reform Association the following letter recommending these liquor leaflets:

Dear Dr. Martin:

"The facts, by counties, put out by your organization are the best and most telling I have seen anywhere.

I am urging our women to use them. You can send them into counties—say I am urging their use. The W.C.T.U. should help bear this expense."

Sincerely,

(Signed) ELLA B. BLACK,
President.

Beaver County Local Option Campaign

In Beaver County, Pennsylvania at the Primary Election, September 12th, twenty communities with a population of 53,000 voted on the question of the retail sale of hard liquors and beer. 98 of the 316 retail liquor and beer licenses of the country are located in these communities. In 8 of the smaller communities the Drys won, the Wets in the remaining 12 communities.

An aggressive campaign was waged in these communities by the Dry forces led in very large measure by the Beaver County Committee of The National Reform Association. In the educational campaign a talking motion picture machine was used and the two W.C.T.U. motion pictures, "The Beneficent Reprobate" and "The Pay Off" were shown. About 125 colored art slides showing the effect of the beverage use of alcohol, etc., etc., were secured and a large stereopticon lantern was used in throwing these slides upon the screen. Two twelve by twelve foot screens were used. Outdoor meetings were held in practically all of these communities and screen pictures were shown and representatives of the Association gave brief addresses on the issues involved in the local fight. Mr. T. B. Rossiter of Indianapolis, Indiana, Sabbath School evangelist and rescue mission worker, came on to Beaver County with his large white Packard car equipped with loud speakers, microphone, stereopticon lantern, a baby organ, speaker's platform and stand—equipped for holding meetings anywhere at any time. The loud speaker was used in the towns and in the country districts announcing meetings and setting forth the issues of the campaign.

The audiences at these outdoor meetings numbered anywhere from 100 to 700. This was the first real fight on the liquor issue put on in the county since repeal. Altogether apart

from victories won in driving the sale of liquor out of these 8 communities, the educational campaign was well worth the time, energy and money spent.

The campaign cost the committee about \$800.00, most of which has already been secured and the remainder of which it is hoped will be secured within a few weeks.

Annual Meeting

We wish to give notice to the readers of The Christian Statesman and to all the contributors to the National Reform cause that the annual meeting of the Association will be held in Pittsburgh the first Tuesday of December, the 5th. At a recent meeting of the Board a committee was appointed to arrange for the place of the meeting and also the program. At a later date the members of the Association will receive notification of the place of the meeting and list of speakers. It is hoped that all the members and friends of the Association in the Pittsburgh area and as many others as possible from a distance will attend. There will be an afternoon meeting, a dinner at 6:30 with messages to follow.

Rev. H. B. Mansell of our Board of Directors will represent the National Reform Association at the Annual Meeting of the Federated Legislative Committee to be held in the Y.M.C.A. at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on October 18th, at 10 A. M. At this meeting officers will be elected and committees appointed.

President's Western Trip

On September 28th Dr. Martin left for an extended western trip in the interests of the National Reform cause. He will assist at a number of Communion services and speak in the pulpits of quite a number of churches on the Lord's Day. As chairman of the Anti-Liquor Advertising Crusade of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council he will make a number of addresses on this subject and present this Crusade to the state W.C.T.U. conventions at Colorado, Washington, Northern and Southern California and Oklahoma. He is also scheduled to speak over the radio. On the return trip from California he expects to stop over in Kansas where arrangements are in progress for a series of addresses. He expects to return home about the middle of November.

Who's Back Of The Propaganda To Have You Vote Wet?

(This is part of a full page message which the Beaver County Committee of The National Reform Association inserted in two daily newspapers—the News Tribune of Beaver Falls and the Daily Times of Beaver—preceding the Primary Election, September 12, 1939, at which time 20 communities in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, voted on the question of the retail sale of liquor and beer.—The Editor).

Through the mails and public press the voters of Beaver County are being deluged with misleading and false propaganda to induce them to vote to perpetuate the monopoly which the 98 retail liquor and beer licensees have upon the booze business in the 20 communities voting on this issue. This propaganda is from the "Pennsylvania Association for Moderation and

Law Enforcement", which is the name under which the Pennsylvania brewers and liquor dealers are camouflaging. Why do they not have the honesty and courage to come out and tell the voters who they are? Are the officers of the Association ashamed of their connection with it? Or is it because they know the publication of their names would immediately lead

to the Association's identification with the brewers that their literature does not give the name of a single official? In former days these same brewery and liquor interests were a bunch of lawbreakers and law-defyers who dominated and corrupted our politics. Since Repeal, the liquor situation shows they are the same old crowd back at their same old tricks—if possible, worse than before.

LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD PENNSYLVANIA BREWERS FINED \$63,800.00

(The following can be confirmed by examining the Federal Court Records at Pittsburgh, Pa.)

In 1915 the United States District Attorney instituted an investigation before the United States Grand Jury of the United States Brewers' Association and the breweries of Pennsylvania. The Grand Jury indicted the United States Brewers' Association and 36 other breweries for their violation of law. Knowing the evidence seized by the Government would de-

stroy their political influence, all pleaded guilty. The Court imposed the following fines: (U. S. vs U. S. Brewers' Association, Pittsburgh Brewing Co. et al., November Term 1915)

U. S. Brewers' Association ..	\$10,000
	and costs
Pittsburgh Brewing Company	4,500
Independent Brewing Co. ...	4,300
Erie Brewing Company	2,000
Brownsville Brewing Co.	1,000

Fort Pitt Brewing Co.	800
Kittanning Brewing Co.	650
Penna. Central Brewing Co.	2,000

And—30 others (space will not permit their inclusion).

The evidence disclosed in the prosecution of the Pittsburgh brewers led to an investigation by the United States Senate of the brewery and allied liquor interests of the country. The investigation was conducted by the Committee on Judiciary of the United States Senate.

FOUND GUILTY OF HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS

This Committee reported their findings as follows:

"With regard to the conduct and activities of the brewing and liquor interests, the Committee is of the opinion that the record clearly establishes the following facts:

(1) That they have furnished large sums of money for the purpose of secretly controlling newspapers and periodicals.

(2) That they have undertaken to and have frequently succeeded in controlling primaries, elections and political organizations.

(3) That they have contributed enormous sums of money to political campaigns in violation of the Federal

statutes and the statutes of several of the States.

(4) That they have exacted pledges from candidates for public office prior to the election.

(5) That to suppress and coerce persons hostile to and to compel support for them they have resorted to an extensive system of boycotting unfriendly American manufacturing and mercantile concerns.

(6) That they have created their own political organization in many States and in smaller political units for the purpose of carrying into effect their own political will and have financed the same with large contributions and assessments.

(7) That with a view of using it

for their own political purposes they contributed large sums of money to the German-American Alliance, many of the membership of which were disloyal and unpatriotic. (The Bund has taken the place of the above organization.)

(8) That they organized clubs, leagues and corporations of various kinds for the purpose of secretly carrying on their political activities without having their interest known to the public.

(9) That they improperly treated the funds expended for political purposes as a proper expenditure of their business and consequently failed to return the same for taxation under the revenue laws of the United States.

QUESTION?

Who is providing the immense sums of money to finance the Local Option campaign on liquor and beer at the Primary Election, September 12th? How much are the 95 brewers of the state putting up? How much are the local liquor dealers being assessed?

VOTERS IN THESE 20 COMMUNITIES

Do you want this same crowd, convicted of law-breaking and political corruption in former days, again to dominate and corrupt our politics, browbeat and boycott our merchants who have the courage to oppose them, debauch our womanhood and ruin our youth?

IF NOT VOTE AGAINST THE RETAIL SALE OF LIQUOR AND BEER